TARMENTOR DETW. 1881 I HAVE TARREDTAR CHARGE MERCY WILL

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER.

OVERBAULING OF GARRETS AND CELLARS! ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS: BEAD! READ! READ! AND REPLECT

THORNDIARY DOCUMENTS

'ECONOMY IS WEALTH." TANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS,

arks that "a penny saved is a penny carned." Instead of destroying your Waste Paper, preserve it, and receive its very description, whole or torn; Old Pamphlets of all kinds, Old Circulars, Handbills, Tickets, Cards, Catalogues and Old Scrap Paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also Old Writing Paper and School Books, Old Blank Books, Ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

hilosophers and learned people say
That nothing is the world can be destroyed;
that all existing at the present day
Hereafter can be usefully employed,
and this is true, in fact, as well as rhymes,
For papers, although old and out of date—
the Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribure, Times—
We buy by hundreds at a liberal rate.

Thousands of volumes, although torn and old, And books, once blank, with writing covered o'er, At Ann street, twenty-live, can now be sold, For cash, by millions, be they less or more. Then "waste not triles." let your notto be—Collect your books and papers, every size, Give us a call, and you will quickly see. The price we give for what we advertise.

A Capital Insa.—A gentieuen who had a mania for collecting worthless oid papers, oid books oid pamphiets, &c., was auddenly seduced to poverty last April, by the tailure of a firm whese paper he had endorsed. On Monday he was semplaining to a friend that he had not enough money to buy a meal! "Why don't you sell your old papers, &c." taked the other. "Who would buy them?" queried the poor fellow. "Why. Strouwert. & Emseson, of 36 Ann street, will pay you a good price for them." It was enough; the eld pamphets, &c. were at once sent to the above named firm, and the owner received nearly \$100 for them.

A SONG FOR THE PEOPLE.

All papers the size of Herald.

The Journal of Commerce and Times, And Tribune I buy by the hundred, And Tribune I buy by the hundred, And readily pay out the dimes.

We take every hundred brought to us. All seventy to seventy-five cents.

And papers of all other sizes
We purchase, nor care for expense.

If papers are torn. ""s uo matter, we care not a straw for the looks; and we readily buy up old volumes, with all kinds of written bank books. Then pamphiels we take by the thousand with books of all kinds and degrees, so call all our stoor in Ann street, You'll find us quite ready to please.

PARODY ON A POPULAR SONG. ed that I wandered through newspaper hall, sainst and science were blended; I described those lower walls, to the parret ascended, ree papers by thousands, both wrinkled and old, is, all descriptions and sires—sew they'd bri. I mover if taken and sold kwell & Emerson, as they a vertise.

There were blank books and pamphlets of every degree,
In every state you could mention;
The sight of these matters was pleasing to me,
And structed my exprest attention—
Per I knew that their value was count to gold,
When at Stockwell & Kmerson's they chanced to arrive,
The place is Ann street, twenty-five.

TTOCKWELL & EMERSON, TTOCKWELL & EMERSON, TTOCKWELL & EMERSON, TTOCKWELL & EMERSON,

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER, and the difserent varieties of parer that accumulate in every house,
and which is generally looked upon as rubbish, abould be
sent to Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 23 Ann street. They
are paying liberal prices for all descriptions of waste paper,
setter than any one in the trade.

A PROFITABLE EXCHANGE.

SAVE THE PIECES. Whe would not economize by selling old papers, instead of throwing them away? Mesers. Stockwell & Emerson, of Ann street, will pay the most liberal prices for old books, and pumph six newspapers, and every description of westerness, and will wait upon any party desiring to dispose of count arisiness, on receiving a note to that effect. Gather up goes eld papers and get a good price for them.

MOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME Cash paid for old newspapers of every description and g size, whole er cut, it will make no difference, and sid maphies of any kind whatever, and old books, all tore to see, and eld black books, by

LOOK OUT YOUR OLD PAPER.

We would call the attention of our readers to the adver-ctisement of Stockwell & Emerson. They offer the highest prices for old newsphers, pamobiets and sell kinds of waste saper. This is good news to those who want to realize on heir increasing stock of books and papers. Paper is preity he's just now, and old paper is worth a good price.

Sant ore Youn Oto Pares.—Stockwell a Emerson, 25 Ann atreet, are doing an important business in the purchase of old saper of every description. They pay liberal prices in each for old pamphiels, nowamapers, manuscripts and other uses treat in the shape of paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA AND Y AZOO.

Highly Important from the Department of the Gulf.

UNION VICTORY NEAR MACHITOCHES

Two Hundred Prisoners and Four Pieces of Artillery Captured.

The Advance of the Army on the Teche at Alexandria.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Fort De Russy.

Important Circular from Rebel Priseners to the Governor of Louisiana.

Departure of Gen. Banks and Staff

for Alexandria, &c., -The steamships Cahawba, Captain Baker, and the Ya

200, Captain Couch, which left New Orleans on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing late news from Louisiana, Texas and the Department of the Gulf The weather on the Red river was cold and the water

rising rapidly, which will tend to facilitate the move General Franklin's column has passed through Ope-

General Banks has issued an order establishing a bureau

for the instruction of freedmen. Charles F. Roberts, mate of the brig Herald, of Boston was accidentally drowned on the 21st of March at New Orleans. He leaves a wife and family in Boston.

past, which place he will leave on Saturday for the Texas coast. Operations at Fort Powell, near Mobile, have been sug

pended for the present.

Paymasters have started for Matagorda, to pay the Lyman Holly of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, was

frowned lately on the Mississippi, by the upsetting of a

pected from that region. Sales at 67c. a 6734c. for low siddling-a decline. Sugar and molasses are firm; prime new crop sugar, 14%c; flour, \$9 60 for extra and \$8 95 for superfine; butter, 35c.; Western lard, 14c.; freights, 1/2c. per pound for cotton to New York.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch. NEW ORLEANS, La., March 24, 1864. ANOTHER VICTORY ON THE RED RIVER.

A telegram has just been received at headquarters from

On Monday last a force, under the command of Genera

Mower, advanced as far as Nachitoches, on the Red river, and there engaged the enemy, who had assembled in large numbers, and who showed a bold front; but after a spirited engagement General Mower succeeded in flanking them, and compelled them to retreat. Two hundred prisoners and four pieces of artillery

were captured. I am unable to give you the number of killed and

rounded on either side

THE ARMY ON THE TECHE Lee's cavalry having already arrived there. The last

Considerable excitement was caused in the city on Saturday and Sunday last by the arrival of parties from Brashear City, bringing the intelligence that the enemy were in our rear in force, and that they entered Franklin regiment of negroes guarding that town. The cause of the scare and the actual facts are as follows:—

On Friday evening the Starlight left Brashear City for New Iberia. Arriving where the granuat Cotton was sunk, she was hailed by a quartermaster who exhibited upmistakable signs of alarm. The boat was stopped, and the redoubtable quartermaster informed the commander of the boat that Franklin was attacked about ten o'clock on Thursday night, that the pickets were driven in, and

of the boat that Franklin was atlacked about ten o'clock on Thuraday night, that the pickets were driven in, and that he alone escaped to tell the tale. What wonder that one of the papers, in speaking of the afair, states that the Starlight at once returned, and that "two gunboats were immediately despatched from Brashear City, we await further particulars with anxiety."

Another, who corrected this statement, says there was no raid on Franklin, but that the guerillas engaged our pickets, and among the casualties was a telegraph operator kilied and another wounded.

I have given you the vunore: now for the facts.

A few guerillas, thinking to surprise our pickets, were surprised themselves by being fired upon by said pickets. The rebels returned the fire and travelled as if they were in a burry. No one was hurt. This simple affair caused the whole of what I have stated, besides hurrying off thirty or forty from Brasticar to this city with the intelligence that all means of communication with the army was cut off by the enemy, who had appeared in large force in our rear and attacked Franklin.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSY.

Additional particulars of the capture of Fort De Russy have been received. Over three hundred prisancers have arrived in this city. The fighting was literally terrible on both sides. The Unionists twice advanced and twice works, and the garison was compelled to surrender. The fight commenced with artillery; but as the Union troops approached a muskety fire was opened by both parties, and this was kept up almost incessantly for over two hours. The loss is not stated.

The Bod river, appedition, under the command of, Brigader General A. J. Smith, composed of troops of the Sixteenth and Ninebouth army corps, left Simmaport, on the Atchafalaya river, at daylight, on the 14th of March. March and highest had highly a state of the City Simmaport, on the Atchafalaya river, at daylight, on the 14th of March. March the proposed the morning Light, Harriet Lane and Indianola—with a

"Hon Mighael Harn, Governor of the State of Louisiana".

"Sim—The undersigned have hailed with acclamatione your election as Governor of the noble State to which we belong. The echoi of minfortone has taught us experience, and, like you, we see that the only course worthy of our noble State is it esuand her place in the proud and glorious sisterhood to which also once belonged, and to throw off forever the curse attached to our institutions. We bedieve always to be no more, and pledge ourselves to assist you in your endeavors to eradicate that only. We beg of you to belp our return to our native State, and to demand our release from the authorities at Washington. All citizens of Louisians, we wish to return to her and assist you in the glorious work of her resurrection. The old State, with its institution of slavery, is now deed; list now the new and free State of Louisiana arise from the schen of her mother, and, guided by your able hands, assome in our Union the place to which she is entitled. Hoping, sir, that you will listen to our prayer, and con-

"There seems to be as much travelling now as in former times, judging from the manner in which our coast packets are crowded with passengers up and down the river. At no former period, we can truly say, were there ever more arrivals and departures from our town—to and from New Orleans and Attakapas principally—than at present. Business also seems pretty active. Sugar and molasses still keep pouring in from the Grosse Tele country, while frequently a lot of fifty or a hundred bales of the 'gelden fience,' reaches here through the bayous and swamps intervening between this place and the Atchafalaya."

the 'golden fiscee.' reaches here through the bayons and swamps intervening between this place and the Atchafalaya."

REFORT OF THE HEALTH OFF COR.

The following official report of the Health Officer at Natchez, is, to say the least, both amissing and original.

NATCHEZ, MISC. March 16, 1864.

Major J. B. Whither, Surgeon in Color. Post Natchez:—

Sira-I have the honor to report for fitteen days ending March 15, 1864, that the stores of Heffelinger and Stiffer, on Main street, were closed between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. March 0, for violation of General Health Orders Nos. I and 2, since which occurrence the sanitary condition of their premises has been scrupolously observed. A very cosey house on Pine street was found to be eccuried by a widow lady, three daaghters and seven handsome little rigs. The compatibility of feeling between the families was surprisingly good. I do not know that they all are from the same platter, yet they shared the same room. In anticipation of a quarrel between them, I politely suggested the properinty of an immediate separation. The mother sternly refused to shed a tear at the parting, but for the opportune assistance of her daughters, who seemed to appreciate my official capacity and the realities of the occasion, the scene might have been greatly aggravated.

Thirty-two carcasses of mules and horses have been buried, and the badies of nine deceased contrabands. Fourteen sawers opened and relimit. One hundred and twenty loads of fifth removed from the streets and alleys. Dispersed the immates of one house of ill repute. Sent to contraband engangement interly-live ideer illegitimately employed negroes. Vaccinated one hundred and theirly solders and eighteen citizens. Sont to Post Hospital twenty-nine cases of smallnox, which is only about one third the number for the fifteen days ording February 29. I am. Major, your willing servant.

ERESONI.

Major General Banks and the remainder of his staff left.

A. W. KELLY, Surgeon and Health Officer.

PERSONAI.

Major General Banks and the remainder of his staff left
New Orleans for Alexandria on Tuesday moreing last.
They go by water.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, arrived in this city on Monday last, by way of the Missiesppi. It is said that he
has some for the purpose of visiting the regiments from
that State now in the Pepariment of the Gulf.

W. R. Fish, Esc., is now the editor and proprietor of
the New Orleans True Delta.

Colonel Chickering, of the Forty first Massachussets,
has been appointed assistant provost marshal for the
department.

department.

Governor Habn has appointed Captain John L. Swift, of the same regiment, adjutant general for the State of

Innsiana.

Mr. J. Wilkes Booth is playing a star engagement at the St. Charles theatre to crowded houses. THE LATEST.

Nachitoches have been received at bead puriters -An engagement took place on the 21st inst. about pides; it resulted in the capture of two hundred and ten prisoners from the enemy, four pieces of artiflery with only casually reported on our side is, that Col. Herace B. Sargent was wounded in the leg severely, but not dangerously. The forces engaged were a portion of the infantry of General Smith's command and a part of the cavalry of General Lee. The weather has been severely cold, with rain, hall and sleet. The river is fising, there being more than seven feet on the rapids. Our troops are in fine spirits.

NEWS FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Cortinas to Advance and Engage the

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 19, 1864. We have no enemy to fight in this neighborhood, and hardly along the whole Texas coast, where our army have climate is not good for his health, or whether the barren coast will not provide bim with rations, I know not, but the enemy have left us in quiet, undisputed possession, and allowed us to advance and capture whatever we pleased with such little opposition that our commanders were somewhat surprised and more than once asked the will tell you that, owing to the nature of the country, the rebel army is compelled to remain in the interior. Ask it of a bitter secessionist or prisoner, and two to one the answer will be the same. Yet still how different, for while the former says "the rebel army is compelled to remain in the interior," the latter will spread out his hands, and in the most approved French style give his body a sudden jerk by raising his shoulders and eyebrows at the same time, followed the noxt instant by the relaxation of the system, a ficroe flash of the eye, and the throwing of the closed hand over the right shoulder, the thumb extended in the direction of the interior, while the words, "Magruder's waiting for you," will be hissed out in all the bitterness of hate and revenge. The case freedoves liself thus: we are waiting for Magruder and Magrader is waiting for us. Neither will advance, because each knows that in this case an advance is sure defeat. You have already been informed, probably, that we have evacuated Indianols. No reason is given for doing so.

This was done on Sunday last, though the order was given three days previously. A severe storm accounts for the reason why it was not done before. Two of the transports—the Planter and the Warrior—were driven above by the gale, but were got aftent again by means of tuging with little injury. By this evacuation scores of Union men have been compelled to pack up and leave. Many took their families with them, though many left them behind to the tender mercies of the Texas rebels. A few of these brave hearts are determined to remain and face the storm. What their fate will be I know not.

Advancing and taking pessession, bringing out the hoyal men from among the Southern people and then evacuating is bad policy, and should be done as rarely as possible; for if continued H will seriously injure the Union cansession (or fear that they will soon go and leave them worse off than before, or to leave home and business and rollow the army.

A shocking disaster occurred while the troops were moving, by which thirty four persons were drowned. The particulars are as follows:—

While the Sixty ninth Indians were crossing the bayou near Indianola, in ponton boats, two of the lat rebel army is compelled to remain in the interior," the latter will approach out his hands, and in the most approved

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Contest Between State and National Banks.

Attack Upon Secretary Chase's National Banks and Financial System.

The Congressional Financial Policy Dissected.

State Banks Eulogized and National Associations Declared Mediums for Concentrating Power in Washington.

Rejection by the Committee of the Bill Authorizing State Banks to Organize Under the Congressional Banking Law,

One of the most exciting scenes of the session was wit Committee on Banks in opposition to the bill to authorize banks, banking associations or individuals incorporated under the laws of the State of New York to become unmistakable terms, it caused no little commotion among the republican members. An effort was made not to have it printed. A motion was made to refer it to the Printing was lost, by a vote of thirty to sixty-two. The report then went to the Printing Committee, and the large vote against the motion not to print is equivalent to decided

liberality demands, thore can be no impropricty in serutinizing its proposed measures and warning its groups of
adoption of such as shall seem calculated to weaken its
hold upon popular symrathy or materially leasen its ability to cope with unrecenting enemies, and condoct
to a happy issue the important questions of state policy
that lie before us in the future.

Every patriotic heart responds to the desire that the
rebellion should be subdiced and the authority of the goverament be re-established upon impregnable grounds
throughout the extent of the republic. To attain this
end unexampled requisitions for men and money have
been unfunctingly met by our cathens. Whatever measures have been deemed by the government as desirable
auxiliaries to the furtherance of the desired object have
been freely conceded, aiment without cavil or question.
Local and personal interests, difference of political
options, questions as to constitutional power, have all
been held in absyance by the general desire of all classes
to strengthen the government against ils fratricidal assailants. If all has not been accomplished that
could be desired, the failure cannot be attributed
to any unwillinguess on the part of the people
a respond to all requisitious made upon thom,
their means or their generous confidence. They have
ooked with seeming indeference upon infractions of the
strict latter of law if the end to be obtained was even
prospectively allied with the public safety. Perelictions
from constitutional requirements which under ordinary
oricumstances would have consigned the party enacting
them to popular odium, if not impeachment, have been
passed over as mere incident to the exigence of the
times. The assumption of power by executive officers,
not unfrequently against the express inhibitions of law,
have failed to arouse any remonstrances from either
legislative or popular assemblages. And, presuming upon
this disposition of the popular mind to uphold the goverrment in whatever seemed desirable towards the suppressi

bottween national and State authority has been to far botted out by the action of Congress.

With all these favoring circumstances of popular liberality and sacrifices we ind ourselves at this time in the presence of a public debt whose magnitude is appaling, with a paper circulation of an untoid amount, worth only thirty cents on the dollar in comparison with the universal standard of vance, with national, state and county is not an accelerating in amount with fearful randity, with the necessarish of life augmented in price beyond precedent, and with speculation and extravagance more rampont then in the drys of palmiest prosperity. These are facts which we cannot ignore; and we can neither render them harmless by shutting our eyes to their existence nor avoid their distressing consequences by refusing to consider their origin or end. Even if we are without the power of removing the burdens which this wickel rebellsen has imposed upon the industry of the nation, we may at least guard against their unnecessary increase; we may prevent their aggregation upon particular classes and property to an extent that shall be ruineous, and we may aid in so apportioning them as to prevent a popular discontent that will ultimately destroy the public credit.

It cannot be denied that the country is now suffering the and consequences of a redundant, firedeemable paper surrency. The evils resulting therefrom are so multifarious as to forbid anumeration. It is needless to speculate how vastly our public debt has been increased through this course, or what would have been its present amount had and the transactions of the government been conducted on a specie basis. But it is a pertinent inquiry whether the issue of currency by the government to an unnecessary extent has not been cheedly productive of the present redundancy, and whesher the same of the supportion might have been conducted on a specie basis. But it is a pertinent inquiry whether the issue of currency by the government in the shape of legal tender, 'It is a pertine

discontent may it not safely be predicted that the redundancy of the currency is owing to the \$100,000 issued by the State banks rather than the \$500,000 issued by the government?

No actuo financier will for one moment maintain that under the wasting destruction of war, and the withdrawal of nearly two millions of mes from productive industrial pursuits, the country can have progressed in real results since the outbreak of the rebellion. It is true that the vast expenditures of the government have stimulated some branches of preduction—that prontable contracts have made some men rich who were comparatively poor—but still the fact remains that under ne condition is society is there such an absolute annihilation of values as during a state of war, and that though wealth may, in particular instances, be amassed, it is but a transfer of value from society in the aggregate to indiviouals—that as debt accumulates the nation in reality becomes poorer. Under those circumstances, and in view of the absence of long accountulated capital, who does not see that a rate of interest much below that which pertains to commercial pursuits can only be obtained by the application of extraneous means and through the production of results injurious to the permanent business interests of the country? Such is our present condition, superinduced by the exclusive issue of unredeemable paper money and the meattlement by the Federatary of the Treasury of the rates of interest at which legal tender notes could be converted into in terest bearing securities. A greater attenuation of the currency would probably induce the public to accept in exchange the atmosphere of nature for nitrous scid in the ordinary process of breating.

In view of the taxation which must necessarily follow in the train of national, State and local debt already incurred, it becomes of the highest moment that the burshens to be imposed whend be usity distributed. Even of all the oroperty of the community should be reached, the exactions will fall upon many with a sev

tive cheoriumess, from a general conviction that the burthous which it imposes are equally distributed among all classes and interests. Least of all will the community belound to tolerate the exemption of a privileged class, either of corporations or individuals—who are more deeply interested in the mai tenance of public order and free government than any other—from contributing equally to the taxes imposed for the protection of the life and liberty of the nation. It is deeply to be regreted that Unigrees has carried the immunity anexed to investments in the stocks and seconfiles of the United States so far as to except them from toxation by or under State or numicipal authority. The primary effect of this exception is more particularly evident in the case of corporations. The banks of this State hold United States stocks to an amount far beyond their aggregate capital. Could this exemption, therefore, be made operative in their case, it would at once remove one hundred and nine millions of dollars from the reach of State and local taxation, and throw the accumulated but then upon property in other forms. When it is borne in mind that the aggregate amount of the national debt already exceeds two fluxand millions of dollars, and that an equivalent amount of property is to be withdrawn from taxation.

We cannot but apprehent disastrons results to the public faith and credit from such an extension of the Cantof Appeals the banks and other moneyed caporations and associations of the State are held amounds to taxation ander chapter 240 of the laws of 1863, or a valuation equal to the amount of their capital stock paid no received to be paid in, and their surplus earnings (less ten por cent of such surplus) in the manner now provided by law. The payment of the tax imposed under this law was resisted by the banks who were parties to the suit, not from an unwillingness to contribute a just proportion towards the public expenses, but from the inequality known to exist in other sections of the States securities, and the

ty, could not fail to be latal to the existence of the former.
Your committee recognized to the fullest extent the justice of this demand for equality in respect to the public burthens. Without derogating in the least from the loyal and law abiding character of the chizons of this state, we cannot for a moment believe that they would patiently submit to seeing the bundreds of millions of property invested in banks, manyance companies and other moneyed corporations withdrawn from taxation: nor will they in turn patiently allow rival corporations, enjoying the same privileges with themselves, drawing their sustenance from the business operations of the same community, and sharing alife in the protection of the State, to coolly repudiate the obligations which the law imposes upon their fellow citizens. And now that the tax upon the associated capital of our local organizations is assured by the decision of the highest legal tibloual, interest, sound ochicy and atrict justice alike demand that the Legislature should assert its sovereign pre-orgative in bringing all classes of and now that the tax upon the associated capital of our local organizations is assured by the decision of the highest legal tibuonal, interest, sound policy and strict, justice slike domand that the legislatore should assort its sovereign pris ogsitive in bringing all classes of persons within its scope of taxing powers, in many localities the rate of taxation is already two and three per cent on the amount of valuation, with every probability of an increasing ratio in the future. It must be evident, therefore, that it the corporations erganized under the sule of Congress can swade this burden, interest and self-preservation will induce the State banks to forego their organizations and assume an allegiance so much more profusible in its character. It is under such circumstances that the question arises whether we shall seek to make our system of taxation effective as to all corporations within the State, or whether we shall seek to make our system of taxation control of State authority. The importance of the consideration involved in their practical bearing upon the future can Ecarcely be overestimated.

The report continues shis line of argument at much length, taking strong ground in favor of the State banks, enlegizing them for the promothess with which they responded to and came to jibs relief of the exhausted national treasury, and their shows in detail the amount of money that the State banks have supplied the government with, and then shows that not withstanding that they have encountered the determined hostility of the Scardary of the Teasury, and through him unfriendly Congressional action, ratil it has become problematical whether they are able to maintain shour earlies and tried State banks have supplied the government with, and then shows that not with shall be shown that they take of the state banks as by institutions hatched into existence by favor from the pressive action of national authority. It is the crime of our system that it stands in he way of a gigantic shown of committee further hold th

TAMES B. MURRAY.

The committee is composed of three republicans and one democrat.

EXPORTS OF CONSETTER.

Several reports were made by the standing committees of the Assembly; but very few are worthy of notice. The Committee on Commore reported complete the bill substraining the owners of builcheads and piers on the south side of Hobokes street, in the city of New York, to extend the same; also to regulate the use of certain what we had to be set to the Delaware and Stips in the city of New York, which shall be lessed to the Delaware and Stips in the city of New York, which shall be lessed to the Delaware and Stips in the city of New York and the Prince of the Delaware and Stips in the city of New York and the Prince of the British Bark Falmounth.

Amy AND ANY SAYORE RANK.

An effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the Arny and Navy Savings Bank bill was lost to the Constitution for consider it, the bill was lost.

Several bills were read the third time and passed in the Assembly, but some of public importance.

CORN OF APPRAIS.

The bill providing that the amoundment to the constitution relative to the appointment of Commissioners to the Court of Appeals be submitted to the people at the next goveral election was read the third time and passed in the Senate this morning. Most of the morning session was taken up in debating canal claims.

Excesses of mis University.

Both houses were notified this morning that there were two vikancies in the Board of Regents of the University.

The Governor took up the charges against City Inspector Boole this afternoon, Judge Plakes and Mr. Purses not be laded of the Department of the Department of the Department of the Department of the Online of the Department of t

Court of Appeals.
ALLANY, April 1, 1864.
In the Court of Appeals the day calendar for Saturday,
April 2, 1864, is as follows:—Nos. 32, 33, 34, 34%, 31, 96,
26, 92, 93 and 94.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Operations of the Rebels-Arrival of De-

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says the rebels

for the past two days have been busily engaged in digging rifle pits along the south side of the Rapidan, in the It is also reported by deserters that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover

and twelve children. They travelled by way of Madison Court House, where their families bad been living, encountering great hard hips on the route.

Seventy-two prisoners, sentenced by court martial to ten years, were sent to Alexandria yesterday on the way to the fields of their future toils.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Newman, N. C., March 29, 1864.

raging in the interior, between the friends of Governor Vance and W. W. Holden, the two candidates for Gov-

The Roleigh Standard says the Holden Hock and Ladder Company, which paraded on the 22d of February, in Newbern, with a live fox perched on their truck was named after Holden, of the Ra-Confederate and other rebel papers, who attach great significance to the appearance of the fox, are endeavoring of Mr. Holden, who, contrary to their expectations, ap was named after Captain Holden, Assistant Quarte master of the United States Army, who is stationed at Newbern.

Major Benjamin B. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, whose gentlemanly conduct has made him a favorite in this department, is ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant General at Washington, D. C. His fine executive ability and legal culture well qualify him for this im-

The Newbern Times has the following:-Four fine looking men, members of lilinois regiments, came into our lines at Washington on Monday. They were captured at Chickamanga in December last, and taken to Richmond and thence to Danville. Their names are John C. Mor-rough, Company F. Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; George W. Bean, Company I, Twenty-first Illinois; John Hamilton, Company E, Eighty-ninth Illinois; Neideighe, Company F, Twenty-fourth Illinois. They suffered for a time at the Danville prison, where one of them was compelled to do the cooking. He says the robol officers would steal about one-third of the meadrawn for the prisoners. Finally these brave men concluded to take French leave, and after many hardships and hairbreadth escapes reached the protection of our lines. Five was the number which left, but one was recaptured by the cavalry force sent in pursuit. They have been provided with clothing and money, and sent

to New York. Morrough is a Boston boy.

The Newbern Fines of the 23d ult., is received, but con

In reference to the denial by the rebel newspapers of the recent hanging at Kinston, it says:-"We have an eye witness who saw the hanging of twenty-two soldiers of the Second North Carolina Union Volunteers, and was

mington, through New Inlet, during the night of the 12th ult. They were both fully loaded with cotton, semo seven hundred bales each.

Williams and Others, &c.

CAIRO, March 31, 1964 of Cairo, was arrested lest night and taken to Memphis, to answer, before General Huribut, for offences not yet made public. The brother of Williams, Lieutenant Throop and Mr. Buell, a criminal attorney, were also arrested, and confined at Columbus, charged with being connected

with Williams in the offences which caused his arrest.

A despatch published in the newspapers of the 29th,
purporting to have been received at Washington from Captain Pennock, naval commander here, concerning the rebel capture of Paducah, and his demanding its sur-

hundred and five bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Eighth Illinois Veterans have arrived here, on reuse

bome on a furlough.

There is nothing later from Memphis. Quiet prevails. The following changes have been made in the district of Cairo:—John J. Rinmaker, Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois regiment, assigned to the command of the post of Cairo; Captain J. M. Talmadge, of the Fourteenth lows, relieved from duty as Provost Mar-shal of the post of Cairo, and takes the place of Captain Williams, relieved as District Provost Marshal General; Captain Odlin, of the Second Arkansas cavairy, takes the place of Captain Talmadge, as Provost Marshal of the post; Captain Jos. Hagg, of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey, in assigned duty as Provost Marshal of Mound City, in second Illinois, relieved.

Movements of Generals.

GENERAL RUELL TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE GHIO—JOE JOHNSTON BEINFORCING LEE, ETC.

CHECKNATI, April 1, 1864.

A despatch from Chaitanooga says:—Generals Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton and Sykes and tenbrigadiors have been ordered to report to General Shor-